

Mississkoui Standard.



J. M. FERRES, Editor.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

J. D. GILMAN, PRINTER.

VOL. I.

FRELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1835.

NO. 35.

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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Continued.

duced a salutary effect, by awakening the British Government to a sense of the grievances of this province. Thanks to Mr. Roebuck, and the agents deputed to England from this province, the intention of the British Government to keep the evidence adduced before that committee, secret were frustrated, copies of the *expose* were obtained, and had been published in this province, and the people were awakened to a sense of the tortuous policy pursued towards this province. The correspondence between the 3 late governors of this province and the colonial office, had also been brought to light. (Here Mr. Papineau entered into a somewhat long detail of the conduct pursued by Lord Dalhousie, Sir James Kempt and Lord Aylmer, stating that they had always been actuated by the love of lucre more than the advancement of the interest of this province.) He then said that Lord Aylmer had taken upon himself the office of the constituents of the house by saying that it was acting wrong and refused to grant a warrant for contingencies:—Lord Aylmer said that it was very extraordinary that the house should pretend to control the executive in its expenses, and that the executive should not be allowed an equal right over the house—a most unheard of absurd assertion. What had the executive to do with the public money? The people by means of their representatives had the sole right to dispose of the public money and the House was accountable to its constituents for it,—but not to the executive who had merely the right to say yes or no to a bill when presented for sanction. But it was said that items were included under the name of contingencies which could not be classed under that head, and for which, a separate bill would be required. He (Mr. P.) denied this—the house was the grand inquest of the province, and in prosecution of its enquiries, had power to send for persons, papers and records from one end of the province to the other,—and if it found itself under the necessity of sending an agent to England, or appointing one there for the purpose of representing the state of the province, was it reasonable to suppose that a bill was required for that purpose? Most certainly not,—for, if introduced, it would be sure to be thrown out by the executive and the other branch of the Legislature—its object being an impeachment of those two bodies. It was not for the executive to decide whether the House of Assembly acted wrong. If it considered the house in the wrong a dissolution ought to take place,—and if the same representatives were again returned, the executive ought to bow to the decision of the people. The British Government, in spite of the Legislative Council and the Constitutional Associations, had

decided that the House of Assembly were in the right with respect to the question of contingencies, & they had been granted *in toto*. The Ministers had seen that the house was in the right and decided in its favour, notwithstanding the protestations of the above mentioned bodies and the ex-Governor, who had nothing whatever to do with the disposal of the public monies. The British Ministers knew that the salaries of the agents were comprised in the amount demanded for contingencies, and granted them all,—but still the Legislative Council persisted in its exorbitant and aristocratic pretensions, faintly emulating the House of Lords. The Legislative Council was still worse than aristocratic. The House of Lords was aristocratic to excess, but still it had some stake in England, and its members were allied to a great many of the inhabitants, and responsible for their acts, as in the event of a commotion their property, and even their lives, would be sacrificed. But it was far different with the Legislative Council; the members of that body were composed of flatterers and courtiers,—men who were irresponsible for their acts—who had no stake in the country, and who cared not what became of the province, so long as their own selfish ends were attained. The complaints of the province had for a long time been reiterated in their ears, but they remained incurable—they were irresponsible and cared not for the rights of the people, all sense of law & justice being merged in self. The firmness however of the House of Assembly, supported with equal firmness by the people, had at last roused the British Government, at present composed of liberal whigs and radicals to a sense of the sufferings of the people of this province, and changes had virtually been commenced in the Constitutional Act of this province. One of these changes was the nullity which the Legislative Council was considered to be, by the British government, as appeared by sending out a Commission, and another—the absolute nullity of the Executive Council, which was no longer in existence. The British government had considered that the Councils only served to disorganize the government of the province and for the purpose of palliating the evil, had sent out a Commission. Taking this view of the question, he thought there might be some palliation for sending out the Commission. Ministers had sent out a new Governor and a Commission, it having been represented to them that the affairs of the province could no longer go on with the Legislative and Executive Councils, otherwise it would have been a great blunder to send out Commissioners without the authority of an act of Parliament. The house ought to conclude that the views of the British Government were at present more favorable to Canada than heretofore, had commenced a system of conciliation, and hopes were engendered of a more favorable state of affairs in this province. All these flattering appearances were owing to the firmness of the house in the first place, and to Mr. Roebuck and the liberal part of the British Press, and the house would justly subject itself to a charge of the blackest ingratitude towards Mr. Roebuck and his other friends in England, if it did not acknowledge the obligations conferred on the people of this province by them, notwithstanding all the abuses of the honorable member (Mr. Gagy). That honorable member in his adour for attacking Mr. Roebuck, forgets himself and falls into contradiction with his own expressed opinions, by saying that the 92 resolutions had been passed by the wisest and most talented members of the house, forgetting that he was himself one of the infinitely and gloriously small minority who were against them. The hon. member had said that they were the *vox populi Dei*, and in so saying the hon. member's words were exactly almost *vox Dei*, as he was confessing his errors. (laughter.) And all this contradiction of himself was merely for the purpose of endeavoring to prove that Mr. Roebuck had had the presumption to express opinions contrary to those of the house. The hon. member had not even made that out. The house had never been called upon to declare whether it approved most of an elective Council or no Council at all. He (Mr. P.) was of opinion that the suppression of the Council would be preferable to the rendering it Elective, but the house had decided upon demanding the extension of the elective principle, considered that that was more likely to be granted than the extinction of the Council. In 1828, Mr. Stanley, out of place (a very different individual to Mr. Stanley in place,) and Mr. Labouchere, (always the same person,) expressed opinions on the Canada Committee against the composition of the Legislative Council, and enquired of the agents sent from Canada, whether the Elective principle could not be advantageously applied to that body, but the excessive timidity of those agents caus-

ed them to refuse such an advantageous offer, considering as they said that it was too good, and that they were afraid of its being a trap laid for them to draw out republican sentiments if they passed any. It was to this moment of hesitation on the part of the agents that most of the evils under which this province has since laboured are owing. It was on the ground of the offer having been already made that an Elective Council had been asked for instead of the suppression of that body, considering it more likely that what there was a precedent for, (precedents went a great way in England,) than what there was not. One of those measures was the only method by which justice could be done to this country, and the house would follow up its demands with unceasing perseverance. It did not however follow that the house repeated with Mr. Roebuck that a change in the constitution of the province was essential to the happiness and prosperity of its inhabitants, that the house should continue in the state of resistance to the Government in which it found itself the last two sessions. It had commenced business this year in good faith, hoping that some good would be done in the country, although that hope might be mixed with fear, as to its being obliged to take up with such opposition. The British Government had expressed conciliation, and the house was willing to believe in the sincerity of those professions, and had entered seriously upon the task of legislation. Much more could be done for the country this session & next, if some useful reforms were decided upon by the British Government, the house would return to its labours with confidence in the sincerity of the promises held out to the Province. If not, it would take up the same stand as it had last session, and had no doubt but that the firmness of the people in supporting it, would show that they were determined to persevere in their demands. The house would never hesitate in enforcing the rights of the people of this Province, to the plenitude of the political powers of British subjects, so as to render the transmission to the mother country for sanction of a number of acts passed in the province, unnecessary. The people would not suffer such an evil; they found it insupportable, and if persisted in, he (Mr. P.) could foresee that it would bring on a premature separation of this colony from Great Britain, which would be highly disadvantageous at the present moment. That separation was of course unavoidable at some future period, but let the house do nothing to hasten what must naturally be the case eventually. The people of this Province were now merely preparing themselves for a future state of political existence, which he trusted would be neither a monarchy nor an aristocracy. He hoped that providence had not in view for his country a future so dark as that it should be the means of planting royalty in America, near a nation so grand as the United States. He hoped that for the future America would give republics to Europe.

Mr. Power said it was at all times painful to him to be obliged to oppose the majority, & it was in deference to them that he would state the reasons of his opposition; he would not subject himself to the reproach of declaiming against Mr. Roebuck, neither would he oppose public opinion. Public opinion in this province, he considered, was held by the hon. Speaker, who had been very frank as to his intentions in preparing the people of this province for another state of government. He would very briefly state why he objected to the nomination of Mr. Roebuck as the Agent of this house, as that gentleman recommended himself to notice by aiming at, not only the subversion of the Legislative Council, but also the total overthrow of the Government of this happy province. Every sentiment expressed by Mr. Roebuck was approved of by the honorable Speaker and other members. There could be no disguise on this head, these were the words of Mr. Roebuck in his letter to the hon. Speaker. "The object you have in view is to frame a government in accordance with the wants and the feelings of that people. In America no government can unite these conditions but one that is purely democratic." He (Mr. Power) could not therefore consent to the nomination of a man so avowedly hostile to the unparalleled happiness of the happy people of this province, he could not consent to turn them over to another form of government in which that happiness would be destroyed; he alluded to the government of the United States, which in theory appeared admirable, but in practice was vicious in the extreme; to this every intelligent American will testify. He opposed the 92 resolutions with reason, and had greater reason to oppose the nomination of Mr. Roebuck, who, not content with the 92 resolutions, counsels the house to go to greater lengths, and the house was

then adopting his advice. He believed that if the inhabitants of this province understood properly what was then going on they would not consent to it. Mr. Roebuck and the hon. Speaker sought to establish here a pure democracy, in other words, a despotic form of government, for whether the government be in the hands of one man solely, or one body of men, it was equally the same. That description of despotism exercised by a body of men was the most tyrannical—honor, or the fear of losing his head, might restrain a king who ruled with absolute sway, but in a large assembly no individual member would feel himself personally responsible for the acts of such body; and this would be the most despotic and irresponsible government of all others. The hon. Speaker had pronounced a warm eulogium on the talents, zeal and eloquence of Mr. Roebuck; he (Mr. Power) did not deny that Mr. R. possessed those attributes, but maintained that he made a bad use of them; talents were only valuable when rightly applied; zeal, he believed, was excluded from the catalogue of his virtues, far where in one instance it was laudable, in a hundred others it was criminal and erroneous, and as to eloquence it was a dangerous thing; a good writer (Lord Lyttleton) says, that good laws have been passed by wise men who were far from being eloquent, and eloquent men who were far from being wise have everywhere destroyed or corrupted them. He (Mr. Power) whenever the hon. Speaker addressed the house (although he sometimes heard him with pleasure) was always upon his guard not to be led away from reason, or infatuated like others, by the hon. Speaker's eloquence. He (Mr. P.) admitted the great zeal and enthusiasm of Mr. Roebuck, but as interest is a great inflamer of a zeal, now that Mr. R. was about to receive his pay, his zeal would be redoubled. If (as the hon. Speaker represented) Mr. R. be an honorable and worthy Legislator, was it not an insult to offer him pay for extending to this Colony that assistance, which as an independent member of the Imperial Parliament he was bound to afford to every, the remotest portion of the British Empire. It was a question whether his acceptance of the salary offered him would not be a breach of the privileges of the House of Commons. He (Mr. Power) found it useless to make any further observations; he was of opinion that Mr. Roebuck was the decided enemy to the happiness and prosperity of this province.

Mr. Clapham's first sentences were inaudible, on account of a noise in the gallery. He opposed the nomination of Mr. Roebuck as agent. The British Government had sent out to Canada at an immense expense to the people of Great Britain, a Commission to enquire into the grievances of this Province; and he would ask if the House had met that Commission in a conciliatory spirit, and whether the nomination of Mr. Roebuck as agent at the present moment was likely to effect conciliation between the House and his Majesty's Government? his Exc. the Governor, on opening the present session, certainly met the house in a spirit of wise conciliation, and appeared to be disposed to grant the demands of the house; so much so, indeed, that it surprised the members of the house and alarmed nearly all the inhabitants of British origin in this province, who considered that they were destined to be bound hand and foot and delivered up to the House of Assembly. Had the house met his Exc. in the same spirit of conciliation which his Exc. had held out to it? He declared that it had not in any one particular. Did not the house daily receive from the executive, messages granting nearly every thing it demanded; and why should endeavour to destroy the effect of those concessions, by adopting such a measure as the appointment of Mr. Roebuck as an agent in England, to obtain the redress of grievances which the Commissioners were fully empowered to enquire into this Province. Of what avail was the appointing such a man as Mr. Roebuck if an agent were required? What weight or influence had he in the Imperial Parliament. What was it which entitled him to so much consideration otherwise than he was simply Mr. Roebuck? What did he say in his letter to Mr. Speaker Papineau, dated London, 22d June, 1835. "On the 18th inst. I presented the petition of the House of Assembly to the House of Commons."

To these observations I could obtain no answer but that a commission was to issue, in order to make enquiries, and that nothing would be done until that commission had reported. Why then spend the public money to the tune of 1100l. a-year, when even according to the statement of Mr. Roebuck himself, nothing would be done in England on the subject of the grievances of this province until the commissioners now here had reported the result of their

enquiries. His Exc. in his opening address this session had also declared that there were several points upon which the provincial legislature was not qualified to decide, the interests of the people of England being involved in them; and it was highly necessary that the commission should be allowed to report before any further measures were taken by the house of assembly to obtain redress of grievances, in order that the claims of all parties both in this province and in England might be heard. All public property in this province belonged to Great Britain,....(Cries of 'No! no! no!')—and it was nothing but just that the people of Great Britain should be heard as well as the inhabitants of Lower Canada. There was another remark which he would wish to make respecting Mr. Roebuck's conduct, and he would quote the following extract from a letter from Sir G. Grey to Mr. Roebuck, dated London, 5th June 1835:—"The session of the Canadian legislature closed before it was known, or could have been known in the Province, that his Majesty designed to authorize any person to proceed thither as a Commissioner on his Majesty's behalf. * * * Lord Glenelg trusts that you will not impute it to any want of courtesy towards you, if he feels it his duty to observe that, however willing he may be to receive through you, any communications of which it may be the pleasure of the Assembly to make you the channel, or any communication from yourself or any other person which you may desire lay before him, yet he should not think, himself justified in receiving, as an exposition of the opinion of the Assembly, any representations other than such as emanated from that body." No one surely would doubt the propriety of Sir George Grey's determination in that respect, for the house had never invested Mr. Roebuck with any powers but those which were sufficient to enable him to lay before the house of commons the different documents forwarded to him, and to make the necessary statements to the house of commons. No person who was at all conversant with the British Parliamentary debates would give Mr. Roebuck much credit for the observations which he made upon presenting the petition of the house to the house of commons; and he (Mr. Clapham) thought that the house had reason to be ashamed of the conduct of its agent upon that occasion. The whole fact of the matter was simply this:—The house by appointing Mr. Roebuck or any other person as agent, was not meeting the government and commission in a spirit of wise conciliation, and he would on that ground vote against the measure. Last session he had been in favour of the appointment of an agent, because then it was acknowledged by all parties, that great abuses existed; but at the present time he considered it quite unnecessary to appoint an agent, when we had a new Governor and a commission for enquiring into the state of the province.

Mr. Gagy rose for the purpose of correcting a misapprehension which he feared had arisen in the minds of honorable members respecting part of Mr. Clapham's expressions. He (Mr. Gagy) understood that hon. member to mean that all public property in this province belonged to British subjects without distinction.

Mr. Papineau:—No; he said to Englishmen only.

Mr. Clapham said that if he had not expressed his sentiments as interpreted by the hon. member for Sherbrooke (Gagy,) he certainly meant to do so. He considered that the waste lands of the Crown ought to be free of acquirement to every British subject.

Mr. Gagy said that hon. members of the minority ought to weigh well their words before they uttered them in the hearing of so splendid an orator and severe a critic as the hon. Speaker who if a member dared to utter any sentiments in opposition to his own, immediately got up and poured forth a torrent of vituperative eloquence which it was almost impossible to withstand. He (Mr. G.) had experienced this in the course of the present debate, the hon. Speaker having in the course of his observations made him (Mr. G.) say what he had not said, and entirely misconstrued his observations. The hon. Speaker pushed his powers of discrimination so far as to be able to ascertain the motives which had actuated men whom he could only know from their public acts. He had drawn a vivid picture of a fancied struggle between Mr. Stanley and Mr. Roebuck, whom he represented as two gladiators engaged in deadly conflict. Mr. Roebuck, he stated, had overthrown the colossus which rendered his (Mr. G's) position in the house one of a very unenviable description. He would, as opposed to Mr. Roebuck, have to perform the herculean task of overcoming the victor of the colossus. His (Mr. G's) reasoning might be futile and his arguments weak, but he would aver that he had uttered nothing so superlatively ridiculous,

as the hon. Speaker had been pleased to insinuate that he had. He had declared his admiration of the British constitution which it was his pride to live under, notwithstanding all the hon. Speaker's fine theories respecting republican institutions. He (Mr. G.) was a royalist by birth, a royalist by choice, and a royalist by honor, because his oath of allegiance bound him to support his king and country, and that oath he was determined never to break. The cultivators of discord had always reasons to advance in support of their actions, so had the greatest scoundrels of the world ever produced reasons to advance in defence of their conduct. It was the same way with republican advocates; they had always reasons to advance in support of their theories although at the same time they were only working for their own aggrandizement. He had been accused of speaking a great deal to little purpose. A person who cast such insinuations on another ought to be very wary of falling into the same fault himself. Such an assertion could not be made by one hon. member against another without suspicions being raised that he was trumpeting forth his own praises, more especially when that hon. member was in the habit of saying more than any one else. In what he had advanced he had expressed his love of Englishmen, and if that was a crime he certainly was very guilty. He respected the institutions of England and considered that she was equal in genius to ancient Greece and evinced as much patriotism as ancient Rome. In England we beheld a people happy, enlightened, and free; and it was no less the interest than the duty of the inhabitants of this province to cultivate the connexion with the people of England; in truth, this province could scarcely have an existence without it. The hon. Speaker had endeavored to persuade the house that he (Mr. G.) was a supporter of rotten boroughs; he denied this; he had never uttered a word that could bear such a construction. Rotten boroughs had existed in England, but they were destroyed by the Reform Bill; and was it not a further mark for admiration of the virtues and intelligence of a people who could effect a revolution so great without spilling one drop of blood? The hon. Speaker had strangely represented him as being furiously violent against the institutions of the United States, because he had stated that he preferred British institutions. He would be very unwilling to impute to the hon. Speaker the same unworthy motives that he had attributed to Mr. Stanley; but he would declare that there was not the slightest foundation, for this gratuitous assertion. For the Americans he had never declared anything but respect, but he did not approve of their democratic institutions. He had merely wished to awaken the house to a sense of the dangers into which the hon. Speaker with his republican notions, would lead them. As a proof of the liberality of democratic principles, he would take an assertion made by the hon. Speaker himself: he had stated, that if he (Mr. G.) were to take a trip to the United States, and express the sentiment which he had uttered in the house, he would be universally hissed from one end of the Union to the other. Contrast this with the oppression of monarchical institutions, under which he was at perfect liberty to utter his sentiments, although they might sometimes give offence; but in the United States it appeared that a man could not express opinions contrary to those of the majority without being hissed—and perhaps lynched. The hon. Speaker had accused him of approving the 92 Resolutions, which he had heretofore opposed. He was opposed to the principles of those Resolutions; but they had been adopted by the house, and Mr. Roebuck, the agent of the house, ought to have respected its acts, and not characterized as 'clumsy' the off-spring which the house had been at so much trouble to bring into the world. The hon. Speaker, by saying that the house wished for the extirpation of the Legislative Council when it demanded that it should be rendered elective, was placing the house in a very sorry light in the eyes of the British nation. What could be thought of a public body which would act in such a vacillating manner? The hon. Speaker had offered up thanks to the persons who had brought to light the evidence adduced before the Canada Committee. He (Mr. G.) considered that any thing but thanks ought to be bestowed on persons who had been guilty of such a flagrant breach of confidence as the persons who surreptitiously procured copies of that evidence. The hon. Speaker had lighted on the question of contingencies, and treated the subject in a manner which might lead to subject that the house still anticipated difficulties in that question. That was not however the case; the fiat of the Executive had set the question at rest for the present, and although he was not disposed at that time to comment on any act of the Executive he would observe that the word 'contingencies' might hereafter bear a very extended signification. If one item was included under that head for sending an agent to the Imperial Parliament, what was there to prevent others being inserted for ambassadors to the Grand Turk, to the Emperor of China and to the Czar of Moscow, and perhaps eventually to Washington? This was only supposing what might occur, and how 'contingencies' might be misconstrued. He did not for an instant suppose that such a patriotic body as the present House of Assembly would commit such blunders but it was not the less manifest that 'contingencies' might hereafter swallow up all the revenues of the Province.

After a few more words from Mr. Gungy and Mr. Bertholet, the committee divided on the 1st Resolution, when there appeared—

For the resolution,	45
Against it,	7
Majority.	38

From the Montreal Herald.

ANTI-GALLIC LETTERS.

To his Excellency the Earl of Gosford, etc. etc.

No. XXXIII.

MY LORD,

Instead of proceeding with the consideration of the sixth paragraph of your lordship's speech, I must, like the Roman Emperor Titus, lose a day in noticing this morning's effusion of your old champion Coz, in regard to the fifth paragraph. Coz, my lord, has a wonderful versatility of talent. He writes one thing to day and another to-morrow. But he has at last surpassed himself by pointing out both the one thing and the other thing on the same day. That Coz is dishonest as well as versatile, I will not venture to assert, for there is not the slightest reason to believe, that, while he says one thing, he means another or any thing at all. Again, my lord, as if to multiply elegant varieties, while Coz writes one thing in chambers, Coz's associate says another thing in the streets. I shall take the liberty, my lord, of proving these assertions with the view of enabling your lordship justly to appreciate the opinions of a certain radical journal. Firstly, that journal gave your lordship's speech credit of 'apparent temper, manliness and impartiality,' and, under the double screen of *if* and *yet* passed a kind of negative censure on 'the granting of the Assembly's contingencies. Secondly, that journal threw the contingencies, as being awfully mysterious, entirely out of its calculation and lauded your lordship for your partiality to 'the constitutional reformers.' Thirdly, that journal has discovered, that, in addition to the mysterious contingencies, your lordship's democratical doctrine about 'the great body of the people,' though 'as a general principle,' 'incontestably correct,' will yet, 'if applied without extreme caution to Canada in her present circumstances,' 'be productive of lamentable consequences.' Fourthly, that journal quotes as 'sensible remarks' an article from the New York Albion, in which the demagogues are termed your lordship's 'French allies,' and the constitutionalists are advised to 'let Lord Gosford make his concession and try his system of palliations.' Have I not, my lord, sufficiently proved the versatility of your old champion Coz? While Coz, my lord, was writing all these silly contradictions, Coz's associate was declaiming, almost in the very language of Camillus, against your lordship's democratic subservency to 'the great body of the people' and was honest enough to praise the letter of Camillus on the former subject. I have, my lord, treated this matter in a jocular strain, because the actors in the cunningly managed farce are unworthy of serious indignation. I now proceed to discuss the special merits of this morning's effusion.

Coz tries to be fearfully sarcastic on all toryish persons, while he praises your lordship's 'monstrous innovation' about the indispensable test of 'fitness' in holders of 'public stations.' Coz has most unaccountably made a disinterested mistake in praising a test, which dooms himself for ever to an exclusion 'from office and employment.' Coz might have been of some use in ancient times, for, according to Horace, any useless log was then good enough raw material for a god; but, under the reign of the new principle of 'fitness,' he is competent only to damn your lordship with faint and fluctuating praise.

Coz then proceeds to say, that 'Not the least powerful arguments against the policy of an Elective Council is drawn from a glaring want of 'fitness' in the mass of electors, to make a proper choice of members for such a body, &c.' Arguments is, my lord, is not a grammatical blunder but a democratic imitation of Andrew Jackson's statements is. The same argument, my lord, may be urged with the same force 'against the policy of an Elective Assembly on the ground 'of the extreme probability that those so chosen would be very unfit for fulfilling the necessary duties of their trust.' This, my lord, is a pretty severe character of those, whom the 'sensible remarks' of the Albion style your lordship's 'French allies,' and with whom you are trying 'a system of palliations' at the expense of the obsolete parliament of the constitution, at the expense of sound principles, at the expense of the *corpus vile* of the 'English inhabitants of this province.' Your lordship may well pray to be saved from your friends.

Your old champion Coz must know more even than Camillus of your lordship's personal feelings, for he has discovered, that the democratic doctrine about 'the great body of the people' has evidently been uttered with considerable effort on the part of his Excellency. What Coz seemed to himself to mean, I cannot say; and, however dignified may be an interpreter of nature, I must beg to elude the task of interpreting a natural. Coz, after having pronounced your lordship's doctrine, 'as a general principle,' 'incontestably correct,' endeavors to prove by a sneer at 'some people,' that it is not necessarily an emanation of pure democracy. These 'some persons' are, in a subsequent article, stated to be 'Mr. Viger and the majority party' on

the one side and Messrs. Moffat and M'Gill on the other. 'Some persons' have again to endure the 'unendurable' sarcasm of Coz as 'these people' in the following sentence,

"We know not which to lament the more, the horrifying picture which these people draw of the future, or their vanity in detailing to others their sinister and morbid feelings."

Finding that 'some persons' and 'these people' comprehend the hon. George Moffat and the hon. Peter M'Gill, who have nobly done their duty in the Council against a majority of Frenchmen and trucklers, Coz impertinently and gratuitously frames an impertinent and gratuitous apology for these two gentlemen in answer to his own impertinent and gratuitous charge.

"Messrs. Moffat and M'Gill appear to have combatted the doctrine more in consequence of the interpretation which may be given to it by the Democrats, than of that which it legitimately bears in the connexion in which it stands in the speech."

Coz displays a most plentiful lack of knowledge as well of words as of things. He seems to be very much puzzled as to the meaning of 'one of the most essential elements of fitness' and tries to shew that 'some persons' and 'these people consider 'one of the most essential elements' as 'the sole element.' Now nobody has ever considered the qualifications of being 'acceptable to the great body of the people' as 'the sole element of fitness.' The fact, that that qualification is 'essential' or indispensable, is quite sufficient to justify 'the horrifying picture' in the eyes of all but those, who pay your lordship the questionable compliment of waiting to gather the meaning of your lordships' 'vague and general language' from 'deeds done.' Coz, my lord, will find it difficult to reconcile this compliment with his declaration, that he feels 'quite at liberty to canvass freely the principles by which the head or other members of the Commission may profess to be guided.'

When Coz says that 'some persons' and 'these people' styled your lordship a 'wretch,' your lordship must be rather vexed than surprised at your old champion's falsehood.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your lordship's most obedt. humble servt.
CAMILLUS.

To the Editor of the Mississquoi Standard.

Sir—Let it be supposed that two of the royal Commissioners are entirely unacquainted with the measures and policy of the administration, until they learn what they are from the event, as all others who are not in the secret must do. I merely beg that this, for the present, should be supposed, though I might go so far as to assert that it is so in fact, and cannot be otherwise, unless we should be so unreasonable as to conclude that they will travel beyond the terms of their royal commission.

Supposing then that they are unacquainted with the measures of the administration till they see them in operation, one after another, in the progress of events; and, at the same time, in the habit of holding meetings, as they necessarily do, in their official capacity, 'as commissioners of inquiry, with the governor of the province at their head, how will they proceed? As I should suppose, their business is to ascertain, by an impartial and strict investigation, the causes which have occasioned the grievances complained of in this province; and, probably, to suggest to the Imperial Government, suitable remedies, in their opinion, for their removal. With regard to this object, that of ascertaining the causes of complaint, two of the three royal Commissioners are, from circumstances, so placed as necessarily to have some reason to apprehend that failure will be the issue of their labours. The official acts of their noble chairman, in a capacity in which they are supposed to have neither participation, nor knowledge, till they are made public, must give them reason to apprehend that the very constitution of the commission contains in it the certainty of abortive labours. We suppose two of them, as we ought to do, to be unacquainted with the measures of the administration till they learn what they are from the event; & in this supposition we are bound to remain, because we know of no official access they can have to the council chamber; but then, the history of every day brings, to their knowledge, that their noble chairman is laying himself open to the suspicion of favoring 'one of the contending parties, which is the same as discouraging the other party, and is, by that circumstance, divested of all just claims to the character of an impartial inquirer. They must likewise hear every day, that many of the acts of their noble chairman have already occasioned many and deeply rooted complaints in the minds of Englishmen. The unconditional grant of the contingencies is one of those acts which have created an alarm that the connexion of the province, with the mother country, is not secure, because it virtually surrenders the key of the whole revenue to men who hate that connexion, without retaining the least shadow of authority to inquire how, or where, or for what object, or purpose, it is to be applied. The noble chairman of the commission, in his capacity as governor, gave all they asked 'CHEERFULLY,' though he knew, or might have known, that a considerable part of the amount was destined for the payment of an officer not recognized by any Law existing in the province.

After this cheerful grant, I know not of any amount, let its application be what it will, that can be refused: for the provincial revenue is surrendered to men who have resolved in the face of the country, and published their resolutions to the world, that the governor has no right to remark on their demand for the contingent expense of the house of assembly that it is either too little or too

large, as they are responsible to no authority whatever, except to their constituents at the hustings. That is, the stable must not be locked until the horse is stolen, and beyond the reach of pursuit. At the hearing of the acts of their noble chairman, and especially of this surrender, the two colleagues say to these things? As gentlemen of honor they are bound to render a true report of the various grievances complained of and their causes. We cannot suppose that they are restricted to the grievances which were complained of under former administrations, because we are assured that they are to inquire into all, and that to allay the old, to heal old sores could be of no use, if new ones were rising, that penetrated deeper into the vitals. If we suppose that their inquiries are confined to the past, they may proceed with a flowing sail, on a smooth, untroubled sea, because there can be no constitutional impediment in the way to unanimity of conclusions on any subject of grievance which took place prior to the date of their commission. But how will they manage the grievances which arise while they are sitting as commissioners of inquiry? One of themselves is daily the cause of fresh grievances which are severely felt by the minority. Now, we should not suppose that the commissioners are to regard the self-styled children of the soil as the only class of His Majesty's subjects worthy of their attention, and to take it for granted that the natives of Great Britain and Ireland, and their descendants are bound to be content under any circumstances; for they are to inquire into all causes of complaint and grievances on the spot, and suggest remedies. Can they do this, as they are at present constituted? How will they discuss any of the acts of their noble chairman, in his gubernatorial capacity? Can any discussion of this kind be mooted in his presence in terms different from approbation? I think not, unless we suppose that he will submit to have his acts questioned by his inferiors, and then as chairman sign reports that may perhaps charge himself with being the cause of new complaints and new grievances. If he can do this, I will allow that the commission does not contain within itself the infallible cause of self-defeat, but I am sorry that the allowance conveys no great honor to any one of its members. As we cannot suppose that the noble chairman would feel himself obliged by such an allowance in his favour, I am led to the conclusion that, as chairman, he will direct the investigations of the board; and that, should topics be taken up, partaking of that freedom respecting his acts as governor which will necessarily characterise their inquiries into former administrations, he will, as governor, assert his superiority, and give them to understand that he is responsible to his Majesty's government alone, and not to them; and there the investigation will receive a check, as any one may see from the very constitution of the commission, the materials of which it is composed not being adopted for the twofold purpose of performing the functions of incompatible offices.

As it is against the ends of justice that any man should be judge and prosecutor in his own cause, so it is unfit that the man who holds the reins of government should be required to report on the proceedings of his predecessors, together with his own, because he is liable to add to the existing discontents by his own acts. If my reasoning then be but barely tolerably correct how comes it that the two commissioners have not already discontinued their functions? It is, I conceive because they are in practice, more than commissioners of inquiry; for, if they were not permitted to know more of the policy of the present administration than we should suppose them entitled to know from their commission as inquirers, they would not give their secretary much to record of their proceedings. But they are the colleagues of the governor in chief. I am not aware that new executive councillors have been sworn in since the commencement of the present administration. Those of the old councillors who deliberated with Lord Aylmer, in council, could not have abandoned their principles so as to assent to the doctrines of the opening speech. But some councillors deliberated on every clause of that speech. Who these councillors were I certainly do not know, but undoubtedly there were councillors. Had there been only the old councillors the commissioners would have been able to inform their noble chairman, at their next sitting, on the following morning, that to pursue their inquiries any farther was totally useless, and totally impracticable for the accomplishment of any wise purpose.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. D.

From the N. Y. Albion of Nov. 21st.

CANADA.—Since our last we have received the Address of the House of Assembly to Lord Gosford, in reply to his Excellency's speech at the opening of the present session of the Legislature. From this address we have made some extracts, and marked passages in italics which seem to merit especial attention. We have also preserved a part of the speech of Mr. Speaker Papineau, the leader of the French party, in which he denies the legality of the commission lately sent out, and of which Lord Gosford is the head. These extracts give us but very little hope that any accommodation of the difficulties will take place. In fact, the reiterated demands of the Assembly for an elective council, a body analogous to the house of lords, must for ever present an insuperable barrier to any settlement in the minds of all those who respect and value the British constitution. Almost daily the conviction is forced upon us, that the discontented party is unwilling to receive, nay, determined to pre-

vent any accommodation that does not throw unlimited power into their hands. They make no distinction between reform and revolution, but demand incessantly such a change in the constitution and government of the country as cannot fail to revolutionize it. Why should the legislative council under a monarchy be elective? And if once conceded, would not the demand be instantly made to elect the governor also? Certainly; for every argument used in favour of the one is equally applicable to the other. With the three branches of the Legislature made elective, and with a diminution, or, perhaps, abrogation of the King's power to place a veto on the acts of the colonial legislature, what need is there of any assistance or control of the government at home?

It is to us as clear as the sun at noon, that with an elective council, the supremacy of the mother country is at once extinguished, and the dominancy of French tyranny established in its stead. What will then become of the oppressed minority of those of British origin? Will their rights be respected, or will they indeed be able to live in the country at all?

But why should the form of government be altered? Is not the British constitution good enough for people, the bulk of whom have little or no comprehension of abstract liberty? And is it not absurd, that a body of men many of whom cannot write their own names, and who are elected for the most part, by a constituency possessing not even the commonest rudiments of education, should busy themselves in attempting to amend that which the wisdom of ten centuries was exhausted to complete? Nay, more, to put a practical question, does not the fact of these persons, in calling for unconstitutional remedies to redress their grievances, prove that their wishes are unconstitutional? The British constitution has the power to purify itself; it carries with it the elements of its own purification, and under its benign shadow no man can suffer in his person, his liberty, or his property. The American colonists of 1774 contended, distinctly, for the administration of the constitution in its purity;—they were perfectly content with it, and only complained of its being infringed; and surely, if it was pure enough for such men as Washington, Adams, and Hancock, it ought to be so for Messrs. Papineau and Viger.

It is in vain to talk of an elective council so long as the British monarchy is supreme in Canada. If an act of that kind was recommended by the governor, and passed by the Assembly, it never would receive the sanction of the council. And should his Majesty's Ministers in an evil hour allow such an act to pass the reformed House of Commons, and procure for it the promise of the King's signature, we have, thank God, yet a House of Lords to stand up and 'stay the plague.'

From the Toronto Patriot.

We at length present to our readers the long concocting Address of the Lower Canada Assembly, in reply to Earl Gosford's Speech. It met the concurrence of the House on the 6th ult., when messengers were appointed to wait upon his Excellency, to learn his pleasure with respect to its reception. It is a long and labored production, and as polite as the *astuce* Papineau, and the blarney of Dr. O'Callaghan could make it, but from its hollowness is figurative of their politics and pretensions. Here and there are sprinkled some tokens of tact, and abounding everywhere, are the finest and most exquisitely perfumed protestations of their love of justice, and of their equal love for all his Majesty's Canadian subjects of *all origins*. Time has long since mellowed our judgment to a right appreciation of professions at variance with practice; therefore do we set down for naught the trumpery asseverations of the Assembly, which trumpet their diffuse philanthropy, dispersed throughout the Address, but more particularly conspicuous in paragraphs 14, 29, and 30. With many of the Assembly men, we have no doubt their hatred of every thing British is hereditary. It is pertinent here to point out to our readers the remarkable pertinacity with which the framers of the Address lug in 'the people.' As often as they mention to his Excellency their own morbid desires, 'the people,' or 'his Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects,' are constantly coupled with 'this House,' as though the sympathies of the whole province were in common with 'this House'; whereas nothing was ever more notoriously false. Let attention be given to paragraph 5, and will any one have the hardihood to say it is not a tissue of mendacious assertion? The Assembly 'most respectfully declare to his Excellency,—aye, 'most respectfully,' without one single blush, 'that the great body of the people of this province, without distinction, consider the extension of the elective principle and its application to the constitution of the legislative council in particular, as being essential to the prosperity, welfare and happiness of his Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects, and as being necessary to ensure their confidence in his government, and their future welfare and contentment under it, and to remove the causes which have been obstacles hereto.' In the words of this same Assembly, contained in the third paragraph, the British population, and the mass of the French too, may exclaim, 'we shall see with pleasure that his Majesty's government has acquired that practical and local knowledge of the province which is necessary for the discernment of THIS MOST ATROCIOUS LIE. It is a mere impudent assumption, without even the most faint shadow of truth for its apology, as must be evident to all who

know anything of the French mass of the population, to say nothing of the British. What do the former know about the elective principle, or any other principle? and little as they know, much less do they care. Jean Baptiste, with respect to political intelligence, is precisely in the condition his notables and tyrants have chosen to place him—a condition the most favorable to their sinister views, yet literally wallowing in physical enjoyments, which he well understands are the boon of British connection and British protection;—he seeks no change through the elective or any other principle, nor can all the cunning of Papineau and his faction ever move him to forego his allegiance to the generous Sovereign and nation, whose beneficence has surrounded him with solid and permanent comforts. But he will continue to vote for Papineau and his faction because, and solely because, they are French, and fluent in his vernacular tongue; with others he cannot communicate, and consequently can have no means of penetrating the designs of those who would keep him for ever in slavish ignorance. It is easy to comprehend why Papineau and his clique prize so much about 'the elective principle,' & 'its application to the legislative council.' Could such a monstrosity be perpetrated, every British-born subject, whether English, Irish, or Scotch, and even Canadian-born, if of English, Irish, or Scotch descent, would be carefully excluded from any share in the government. Short-sighted indeed must be this faction, to suppose for one moment that the British people are so lost to a sense of their own imprescriptible rights as to suffer even the highest functionaries, were it possible to imagine them so inclined, to alter fundamentally their constitution. Attachment to monarchy is part and parcel of a Briton's affections, of which no miserable knot of demagogues will find it easy to cheat him. He will not be bamboozled into subjections to the hundred-headed monster while he can draw a sword or pull a trigger. He is not prepared to surrender the solid treasures of security for his person and property; freedom of speech and action, and civil and religious liberty in their most extended sense, won by his noble ancestors, and bravely maintained through successive centuries, for the sorry chance of what a moonshine republic may give him in exchange. Monsieur Papineau reckons without his host. In Papineau's bold and pertinacious consistency is the safety of the constitution. He has at least the merit of proceeding openly; he leads us at once to a knowledge of his views, and of his determination, and thus will save the Earl of Gosford and the King's government much trouble, and the King's faithful Canadian subjects much anxious speculation, in which they might waste their time, while they should be preparing for the crisis. His views are plainly these:—1st. A perpetuation of every abuse, by which the mass of the people are serfs of feudal lords, the swarm of French Notaries are maintained, and the King's subjects of British origin are shamefully defrauded. 2d. An elective council, in order that the English, Irish and Scotch, may be driven from participation in the government, and that finally the governor may be elective too. And 3d. To procure for the Assembly the sole control of the revenue of the country, that a corrupt majority may always possess the means of punishing the King's faithful servants, and of rewarding the creatures of the faction and rebellion. Let us now consider the 17th paragraph. 'We thank your Excellency for having recognized the constitutional privileges of this house with regard to its contingent expenses.' Did that House, or any House of Assembly or Commons, in the British dominions, at home or abroad, ever enjoy the privilege of voting money to whomsoever, or to any amount soever it pleased?—The thing is absurd in principle, and would be mischievous in practice. How then has his Excellency recognized constitutional privileges which never had, and never can have existence, while common honesty in public bodies is deemed essential to the well being of society? These prate-apace innovators upon the sanctity of honest usage, would gladly find, in this expedient of the British government for conciliation, an apology for their former iniquitous votes to Viger and Roebuck, and a pretext for future robberies under the cloak of constitutional privileges to swell up their contingencies to the standard of liberal rapacity. Will British subjects ever admit the right of a House of Assembly to dispose of their revenue at their mere will? When such privilege is conceded, adieu everlastingly to freedom, and let every neck bend to the yoke of a remorseless tyranny.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.
SIR,—Will you be able to inform me whether the Executive Council, which still exists, is consulted as required generally by law and instructions from former to new Governors, as the only ostensible responsible and well-fitted persons for that purpose? It is said that the Council is not consulted; that, though several of them have been requested to act in the Court of Appeals, they are no longer resorted to, as being pluralists and partisan supporters of the Constitution, in contradistinction to our people's supporters, and the absurd ties of ignorant, timid and unlucky Radicals and Whigs at home. Will you tell me, further,—if Lord Gosford should be impeached by the British subjects,—whether his not showing the advice and support of his Executive Council, would not be a sufficient ground, on numerous precedents,

to convict him of high crimes against the State?—Would even the Royal Commission formally giving its consent, avert the dangers of his position, since it has been specially sent here to enquire, and *inquire and report only*, and which is generally said to have prepared the speech from the Throne, and to have advised the measures of his Excellency in violation of the interpretation of the Constitutional Act? Has his Lordship come to the resolution that backdoor and secret advice, without any responsibility in giving it is a really just and safe principle to be adopted either at home or abroad, or in America?

Some of these points require to be illustrated by the numerous well-informed writers who have appeared in your Gazette. They are not doubtful constitutional questions, which, if there remain a spark of pride in the soul of every English subject here, will make them scorn and defeat a tyrant whether he shows his head under a cabbage or a crown. Wedded to eternal liberty, with freedom as his birthright, and in the embrace of a mighty host of brave and affectionate brethren, he will repulse all the combined tyrants of the world, not to mention the petty little knot of half a dozen quixotic barbers and dancing masters, abetted by a few Johnny Raws. Sir, I say,—and I speak prophetically,—that the British Subject who will not defend his rights on the free soil of North America, against a Whig Ministry, or the whole English nation in the wrong, and against base, ignorant and greedy national Frenchmen, would be such an abject monster that the American air he lives on would consume him.

AN ENQUIRER.

We fervently trust, that the meeting of the Quebec Constitutional Association, which was to be held on Saturday last, has passed, with enthusiastic acclamation, resolutions in accordance with a letter of 'An Enquirer.' 'The English inhabitants of this province' have slumbered too long. There is a time for action, as well as a time for slumber. One thing is certain. The first drop of English blood, that is shed in this colony for the aggrandisement of a French faction, will rouse the indignant sympathies of every Englishman, whom avarice or ambition has not transformed into a traitor. *Vae victis.* Woe to the conquered, whether English place hunters or French demagogues. In regard to the latter, there is but one way of dealing with wretches, who are destitute of souls; the former cannot be more severely punished than by being doomed to walk the earth, the gibe of every tongue, the mark of every finger. Had Porsena been Coriolanus, Mucius Scaevola would have displayed but little ingenuity in attempting to punish him by death. Long life is the punishment of a traitor.

Does any man deprecate an appeal to force? He may prevent it by joining in unanimous burst of indignation of his more energetic countrymen. *Cuncta prius tentanda.* All other courses must first be tried; and on the heads of those, who will not fearlessly raise the voice, must rest the responsibility of raising the arm.

Mont. Her.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, DEC. 8, 1835.

The taxes of this country are those levied on goods arriving at the port of Quebec. The importing merchants pay those taxes in the first place, and charge them upon the goods taxed, on selling them to the inhabitants. Thus our broadcloth is taxed, our tea is taxed, our salt is taxed, our iron is taxed. Every one, then, on purchasing a pound of tea or a bushel of salt, or on paying a blacksmith's bill, pays into the treasury of the Province a certain amount of taxes. Of the taxes thus raised from the people, and consequently belonging to the people, the Governor in Chief for the time being is the keeper, and out of them by act of Parliament the salaries of all the Government officers are paid. The people never made the Governor the proprietor of those taxes, they therefore, belong not to him,—they belong to the people. The people never have made the House of Assembly the proprietor of those taxes, they therefore belong not to it; we say again, they belong to those who pay them,—they belong to the people. The people are sovereign proprietors of the public money, and the people have declared that none of the public money can be paid away, except according to law. If the money is paid according to law, the people have no right to complain; if their money is paid contrary to law, or without law, then are they taxed contrary to law, and the people have a perfect right to resist. This right is sacred to every British heart. Charles the First levied taxes without law and spent them among his favorites and dependants. The people resisted him, and he was brought to the block. James the second was for like illegal practices, deposed from his throne and banished from the kingdom.

Great Britain attempted to tax her late colonies, now the United States of America,

contrary to law, and Britain was driven by the Americans from the country.

This colony is now in similar circumstances. Lord Gosford, forgetting his duty to the Constitution and the people, has arrogantly assumed to himself the sole command of the people's money, and is now squandering it among the French notaries and others of the Assembly. He has paid out of that money all the expenses of the vagabonds who travelled over the country last year, exciting the people to sedition.

He has taken it upon him to seize our money, to pay in defiance of law, the expenses of all the seditious Committees held by recommendation of the House of Assembly in different parts of the country. He is now sending out of the province about five thousand, three hundred dollars annually, for objects which the people of this province disapprove. Shall we tamely submit to such spoliation? shall we 'cheerfully accede' to any man's robbing us of our property?

We have received the report of the Constitutional Association of Quebec,—but too late for this number. Thank heaven there are in this province honest men and true, who will not truckle to the present march of robbery and oppression. If England shall lose this Colony, Lord Gosford may beware. He is already in jeopardy; he should take the advice of his colleague Mr. Papineau, "hasten not an inevitable event."

A St. George's Society has been formed at Quebec. At the meeting of the St. Andrews Society of Montreal, Lord Gosford's health was drunk in solemn silence, many glasses reversed, and many filled with cold water.

Was this intended as an insult to Lord Gosford? we trow not, for the St. Andrew's Society knows, that a man so degraded cannot be insulted.

We have hitherto refrained from expressing our thanks to the loyal papers of Montreal for supporting upon all occasions, the cause of the Townships. The principles, which they inculcate, the Townships will not readily forget, nor be backward to defend.

We give to-day the opinions of several of our contemporaries on provincial affairs. The disgraceful conduct of Lord Gosford, and his French allies of the House of Assembly, has alarmed some of our contemporaries across the line.

Yesterday morning the thermometer stood at the Paragon twenty-two degrees below zero, between 6 and 7 o'clock.

Dialogue.

1st. Aint that ere the Pinnacle mountain of Saint Armand?

2nd. Sartin!

1st. Then tell me aint it in Lower Canada?

2nd. Why, yes! what makes you ask? 1st. Look at this here *Morning Courier* of Montreal; if it haint cheated our village into a new name, and carried us all off to the Province of New Brunswick. Did you ever!

We trust, that the rejection of the patriotic and enterprising plans of the Townships will open the eyes of all 'the English inhabitants of this province' to the Anti-English feelings of the French Assembly. The demagogues, however, only prove themselves to be 'his Majesty's faithful & loyal subjects' by treading in the footsteps of our Right Honorable Governor. If in dispensing 'office and employment' Excellency turns a favorable ear only to the jargon of a French-Canadian candidate, it would be highly indecorous and shamefully ungrateful in Excellency's faction to make laws on any other principle.

We trust, that the inhabitants of the Townships will unanimously make some strong representations to the proper authorities on the rejection of their schemes of internal improvement, and declare in plain and bold language their unalterable determination of not being subject to the selfish caprices of a French faction. They can, if they will, bring the government to its senses by a pointed allusion to one particular course. That course they can, when they choose, adopt with ease and impunity; and, even if the course were impracticable, a threat is almost the only means of influencing a feeble, vacillating and conciliatory government.

The English inhabitants of the Townships may be said, at this moment, to hold their lands, their homes, and their hearths at the mercy of the French demagogues. The Registry-Law expires in a short time; and the renewal of it depends not on those who are benefitted by it, but on those who are hostile to it. Breathes there a man in the Townships, who does not see, that he is a political slave?—*Mont. Her.*

Judgment.—On the 26th Oct. a man employed in a manufactory at Birmingham,

was charged with some misconduct, which he denied, and called God to witness that he wished he might be struck deaf, dumb, and blind if he had done it. No sooner had the words escaped his lips, than his wish was granted—he was struck deaf, dumb, and blind, and in this state he remained until the following day, when he expired.—*Sun.*

QUEER ADVENTURE.—The Pawtucket Chronicle states that a comical fellow, who is in the habit of ranging the country, recently entered a magistrate's office in that village, in the absence of the rightful occupant, and began to examine the documents upon the table, among which were a dozen or more writs against persons whom he knew by sight, but who did not know him. He pocketed the instruments, and in about half an hour afterwards was seen coming up the street followed by three or four sorry looking fellows whom he had arrested, and carrying under each arm a journeyman tailor, who had been inclined to show fight rather than be taken at such short notice. He conveyed them to the place whence he took the official papers, and, finding the justice still absent, made use of the lock and key to confine them there, as he said, 'that they might take their trial at the next sitting of the court.'

Fair play... A gentleman being forced to sell a pair of his oxen to pay his hired servant's wages, told the servant he could keep him no longer, not knowing how to pay him the next year. The servant answered him, he would serve him for more of his cattle. But what shall I do, said the master, 'when all my cattle are gone?' The servant replied, 'you may serve me, and so you will get your cattle back again.'

MARRIED.

At Lewiston, Niagara County, N. Y. on the 17th ult. Ebenezer Stinson, Esq. of the firm of P. E. & J. Stinson, Hamilton U. C. to Emily, daughter of L. Cooke Esq. of the former place.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber particularly requests all persons indebted to him to make payment previous to the 10th January next. GRAIN and PINE SAW LOGS will be received in payment. G. FRELIGH. Bedford, 5th Dec. 1835. 35—tf.

OATS.

WANTED immediately, 200 Bushels of Oats, to be delivered at Abel Smith's, Philipsburg. Enquire of M. P. BALDWIN, 5th Dec., 1835. 53—3w.

ST. ALBANS, VT. DEC. 1835.

C. H. HUNTINGTON, respectfully informs his friends and the public in the County of Missisquoi and vicinity, that he has removed from the village of Frelighsburg to St. Albans, Vt. That he is carrying on the CLOCK MAKING & WATCH REPAIRING business, at the shop opposite the Court House, formerly kept by Messrs. I. Randall & Co., recently by Isaac Randall, where he has a general assortment of goods in his line, consisting of the following articles, viz:—

Silver table, tea, desert, salt, mustard and cream spoons, sugar tongs, silver spectacles, silver thimbles, with and without steel tops, silver pencils, tooth picks, bodkins, &c. Plated table & tea spoons, and sugar tongs, Gold finger rings, gold watch keys & seals, gilt & plated, do. plated & gilt watch-guards, gold, plated & gilt breast pins, Pocket & pen knives, scissors, razors, hones & straps; gilt and steel cut-clasps, and rings, steel and ribbon watch chains, goggles, steel spectacles, with convex and green glasses, steel pens & hair pins, shell, horn & ivory combs, Ladies' head bags & purses; snuff boxes, steel busks, pocket-books & wallets; cloth, hair, tooth & shaving brushes, black lead pencils, tea bells, watch & key rings, ivory teething rings and stelletoes, water paints, court plaster, &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap. Any articles called for in the above line, which Mr. H. has not on hand, he will furnish to order at short notice. Eight-day Brass Clocks, manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Particular attention will be paid to watch repairing. All orders punctually attended to.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Clock Making business, an active LAD, about fifteen years of age, from a respectable family, who can come well recommended.

NOTICE & PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to Abraham LeGrange of St. Armand, will readily believe that he has been sufficiently lenient to them;—has not been oppressive, but now demands a settlement of all Notes and Book Accounts.—If this notice is disregarded, they will find their accounts in the hands of a Bailiff for Collection.

ABRAHAM LEGRANGE. St. Armand, Nov. 29th, 1835. 31—tf.

STORE, ASHERY, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, & DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

In whole or in parts. THE premises being those occupied by the late George Cook Esq. Merchant, and forming for a country Merchant, one of the best situations in the Province.

The stand within two miles of the line, on the public road leading North from Franklin in Vermont to Montreal, and on that leading East from Missisquoi Bay to Frelighsburg, and within 55 miles of Montreal.

The houses are in most excellent order and a beautiful garden is attached.

Such an opening seldom occurs and deserves the attention of a man of enterprise.—For particulars apply to JANE COOK, Cooksville, St. Armand, 29th November, 1835. 34—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will pay cash and the highest price for GREEN HOPS. L. & A. KEMP. Frelighsburg, October 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

This is to forbid any one from trusting Mary Ann Bennett my late wife, who left my bed and board without any cause, about nine months since, and went off with a married man, as I will pay no debts of her contracting since she left me. JOHN TABER PRENTISS. Sutton, 27th Nov. 1835. 34—3w.

LANDS FOR SALE.

NOS. 3 & 6 in seventh range of Sutton, west half of No. 3 in seventh range of Pottou. These lands are well situated, commanded by good roads and mills, and in thick settlements, and the first quality. For particulars enquire of the Editor of the Standard. This is to forbid any one from cutting timber or settling on them, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

NEW STORE.

SPLENDID GOODS AND CHEAP.

The Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public that he is now opening and offering for sale, at Bedford, a large and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, well adapted to the season—

Groceries consisting of

Young Hyson, Imperial & Hyson Skin Teas, of an excellent quality, and very low; Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Spices, &c. &c.; Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, and Codfish; Soap, Candles, and Lamp Oil, &c. &c.; Crockery, Cutlery, and Hard Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Shovels, and Spades; Cross Cut and Mill Saws, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at REDUCED prices, for cash, or a short approved Credit.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Goods. Cash and the highest price will be paid for Butter, Rye, Corn, Oats, Ashes, Lumber, For, and Store Hogs, if the latter are delivered in the course of the present month. PHILIP H. MOORE. Bedford, Nov. 24, 1835. 33—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned, having been duly appointed Tutor, and Subtutor to the Minor Children of the late John A. Rhodes, Esq., in his life time of St. Armand, request all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present them duly attested, to W. W. Smith, (as his Store, Missisquoi Bay,) on or before the first day of January next; and that all who are indebted to the said Estate do pay the amount of such debts on or before the above named day.

LUCY MATTOCKS, Widow of the late

JOHN A. RHODES, Tutor, W. W. SMITH, Subtutor.

N. B. It is particularly requested that the accounts may be presented on Tuesdays & Thursdays. W. W. S., Sub. St. Armand, Nov. 16, 1835. 33—6w.

1000 Bushels best Liverpool SALT, just landed from on board the schooner Malvinay, and for sale low, by W. W. SMITH. Missisquoi Bay, Nov. 14, 1835. 32—tf.

JUST landed from on board the schooner Malvinay, a quantity of Bar, Hoop, and Square IRON, for sale low, by W. W. SMITH. Missisquoi Bay, Nov. 14, 1835. 32—tf.

LOOK HERE!!

THE Undersigned, gives public notice, that he has this day purchased of Mr. Isaac Hyatt of the Township of Farnham, the lot number six in the first range of lots in the Township of Ascot, he being the Patentee of said lot. This is therefore to forbid all persons trespassing upon said lot of land, under penalty of a rigorous prosecution. BENJAMIN F. LINDSEY. Compton, 21st October, 1835. 32—3w.

WHEREAS Betsey, my wife, has left my bed and board, without just provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. WILLIAM BLOOD. Caldwell's Manor, Nov. 7, 1835. 32—3w.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber having just returned from New York, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a New Store in HIGHGATE, (within two miles of Missisquoi Bay) and offers at wholesale, a very choice and extensive assortment of the following goods, to wit:

TEAS of all descriptions, COFFEES—MOLASSES, Superior Cavendish, Twist and Plug TOBACCO, SNUFF—Table COD FISH, of superior quality, BROWN COTTONS, a general assortment, SPICES, &c. &c. Merchants, Traders, and others are most respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices. W. W. SMITH. Missisquoi Bay, Nov. 3, 1835. 30—tf.

CASH paid for FLAX SEED, by the subscriber, delivered at his Store. W. W. SMITH. Missisquoi Bay. 29—tf.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS. The subscribers are now receiving from London, Liverpool, & Glasgow, an extensive assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,

suitable for the Fall and Winter trade. ROBERT ARMOUR & CO. Montreal, October 6, 1835. 37—4w.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends resuming the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, at his old stand, in the village of Philipsburg, where he hopes, as he is sufficiently acquainted with his superior abilities, as a mechanic, to need no further recommendation. Having just returned from a visiting the principal cities of the two Provinces, where he has procured a variety of the latest fashions, he will be enabled to execute his work equal to any, and surpassed by none.

DANIEL FORD. June 23 1835 11—tf

BOOKS AND BOOK

BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c,

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms. JAMES RUSSELL. St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 16—1y.

POETRY.

LIFE.

What art thou, Life? pale vanity!
Dim shadow of the things to be;
Weak as the wind, and sightless as the wave;
Thy gold but yellow dross; thy fame,
The rattling chain that binds the slave;
The pomp and pride a dreaming idiot's name.

What art thou, Life? Time's trumpet-tone
Echoes o'er glory's work undone;
Breaks down the haughty city's battled wall,
Buries in dust the chieftain's sword;
Bids throne and scepter alter fall,
Till Ruin sits o'er all, resistless lord.

What art thou, Life? Thy richest wreath
Soon plucked by that pale conqueror Death;
Thy softest winds soon chilled by winter
shows.
Deluder of young eyes. Thy summer morn
Scarce lightning in the East the rose,
When from its cloud the thunder-peal is born.

What art thou, Life? A showery Spring
Of Paradise! An angel's wing
Still shrouded in our garment of clay,
Yet to the stars to be unfurled;
A moment of eternal day;
An atom of God's new-created world!

THE CRIPPLE;

OR,
EBENEZER THE DISOWNED.

Concluded.

For many days the cripple met, or rather sought Maria, in his solitary rambles; for she, too, loved the solitude of the mountains or the silence of the woods, which is broken only by the plaintive note of the wood pigeon, the *chirm* of the linnet, the song of the thrush, the twitter of the chaffinch, or the distant stroke of the woodman, lending silence a charm. She had become familiar with his deformity, and as it grew less singular to her eyes, his voice became sweeter to her ears. Their conversation turned on many things,—there was wisdom in his words, and she listened to him as a pupil to a preceptor. His feelings deepened with their interviews, his hopes brightened, and felicity seemed dawning before him. As hope kindled, he acquired confidence. They were walking together, he had pointed out the beauties and explained the properties of the wild flowers on their path, he had dwelt on the virtues of the humblest weed; when he stopped short, and gazing in her face,—‘Maria,’ he added, ‘I have loved these flowers,—I have cherished these simple weeds, because they shunned me not,—they shrank not from me, as did the creatures of the human race,—they spread their beauties before me,—they denied me not their sweetness. You only have I met with among the children of Adam, who persecuted me not with ridicule, or who insulted not my deformity with the vulgar gaze of curiosity. Who I am I know not,—from whence I was brought amongst these hills I cannot tell,—I am a thing which the world has laughed at, and of which my parents were ashamed. But my wants have been few. I have gold to purchase flattery if I desired it,—to buy tongues to tell me I am not deformed. But I despise them. My soul partakes not of my body's infirmities,—it has sought a spirit to love, that would love in return. Maria, has it found one?’

Maria was startled,—she endeavored to speak but her tongue faltered,—tears gathered in her eyes, and her looks bespoke pity and astonishment.

‘Fool! fool!’ exclaimed the cripple, ‘I have been deceived! Maria pities me!—only pities me! Hate me Maria,—despise me as does the world,—I can bear hatred,—I can endure scorn,—I can repel them!—but pity consumes me!—and pity from you! Fool! fool!’ he added, ‘wherefore dreamed I there was one that would look with love on deformed Ebenezer! Farewell Maria! farewell!—remember, but do not pity me!’ and he hurried from her side.

She would have detained him,—she would have told him that she revered him,—that she esteemed him,—but he hastened away, and she felt also that she pitied him, and love and pity can never dwell in the same breast, for the same object. Maria stood and wept.

He returned to his cottage, but the hope which he had cherished, the dream which he had fed, died reluctantly. He accused himself for acting precipitately,—he believed he had taken the tear of affection for pity. His heart was at war with itself. Day after day he revisited the mountain-side, and the path in the wood where they had met, but Maria wandered there no longer. His feelings, his impatience, his incoherence, rose superior to the ridicule of man,—he resolved to visit the mansion of his neighbor, where Maria and her friends were residing. The dinner bell was ringing as he approached the house, but he knew little of the etiquette of the world, and respected not its forms. The owner of the mansion welcomed him with the right hand of cordiality, for his discourse in the cottage had charmed him; others expressed welcome, for some who had before mocked now respected him, and Maria took his hand with a look of joy and her wonted sweetness. The heart of Ebenezer felt assured. Francis Dorington alone frowned, and rose not to welcome him.

The dinner bell again rang, the lady Helen had not arrived, and dinner was delayed for her, but she came not. They proceeded to the dining room. Ebenezer offered his arm to Maria, and she accepted it. Francis Dorington muttered angry words between his teeth. The dinner passed,—the dessert was placed upon the table,—lady Helen entered the room,—she prayed to be excused for her delay,—

her host rose to introduce her to Ebenezer.

‘Ebenezer!—the deformed!’ she exclaimed in a tone of terror, and dashing her hands before her eyes as he rose before her, she fell back in hysterics.

‘Tarn the monster from the house!’ cried Francis Dorington springing forward, ‘my mother cannot endure the sight of such.’

‘Whom call ye monster, young man?’ said Ebenezer angrily.

‘You—wretch!’ replied Dorington, raising his hand, and striking the cripple to the floor.

‘Shame! shame!’ exclaimed the company.

‘Coward!’ cried Maria starting from her seat.

The cripple with a rapidity that seemed impossible, sprang to his feet,—he gasped, he trembled, every joint shook, rage boiled in his veins, he glanced at his insulter who attempted to repeat the blow,—he uttered a yell of vengeance, he clutched a dessert knife from the table, and within a moment it was plunged in the body of the man who had injured him.

A scream of horror burst from the company. Ebenezer, with the reeking knife in his grasp, stood trembling from rage not from remorse. But he offered not to repeat the blow. A half-consciousness of what he had done seemed to stay his hand. The sudden scream of the party aroused lady Helen from her real or affected fit. She beheld her son bleeding on the floor,—she saw the vengeful knife in the hands of the cripple. She screamed more wildly than before,—she wrung her hands! ‘Monster!—murderer!’ she exclaimed, ‘he has slain!—he has slain his brother!’

‘My brother!’ shouted Ebenezer, still grasping the knife in his hand,—‘woman woman!—mother! mother! who am I?—answer me, who are you?’ and he sprang forward and held her by the arm. ‘Tell me,’ he continued, ‘what mean ye?—what mean ye?—my brother—do ye say my brother? Art thou my mother? Have I a mother? Speak!—speak!’ and he grasped her arm more fiercely.

‘Monster!’ she repeated, ‘offspring of my shame!—away! away!—he is thy brother!’ I have shunned thee wretch,—I have disowned thee,—but thou hast carried murder to my bosom!—and tearing her arm from his grasp, she threw it round the neck of her wounded son.

The company gazed upon each other. Ebenezer stood for a moment, his eyes rolling, his teeth rattling together, the knife shaking in his hand. He uttered a wild cry of agony,—he tore the garments from his breast, as though it were ready to burst, and with the look and the howl of a maniac, he sprang to the door and disappeared. Some from an interest in his fate, others from a desire to secure him followed after him. But he fled to the woods and they traced him not.

It was found that the wound of Francis Dorington was not mortal, and the fears of the company were directed from him to Ebenezer, whom they feared had laid violent hands upon his own life.

On the following day, without again meeting the company, lady Helen left the house, having acknowledged the deformed Ebenezer to be her son,—a child of shame,—whose birth had been concealed from the world.

On the third day the poor cripple was found by a shepherd wandering on the hills,—his head was uncovered,—his garments and his body were torn by the brambles through which he had rushed. His eyes rolled wildly, and when accosted, he fled, exclaiming—‘I am Cain! I am Cain!—I have slain my brother!—touch me not!—the mark is on my forehead!’

He was secured and taken to a place of safety.

The circumstances twined round Maria's heart,—she heard no more of Ebenezer the cripple, but she forgot him not. Several years passed, and she, together with a friend, visited a lunatic asylum in a distant part of the country, in which a female acquaintance, once the admired of society, had become an inmate. They were shown round the different wards,—some of the inmates seemed happy, others melancholy, but all were mild, all shrank from the eyes of their keeper. The sounds of the clanking chains around their ankles filled Maria's soul with horror, and she longed to depart. But the keeper invited them to visit the garden of his asylum. They entered, and beheld several quiet-looking people engaged in digging, others were pruning trees, and some sat upon benches on the paths, playing with their fingers, striking their heels upon the ground, or reading stray leaves of an old book or a newspaper. Each seemed engaged with himself,—none conversed with his neighbour. Upon a bench, near the entrance to a small arbour or summer-house, sat a female, coming an old ballad, and as she perused it, she laughed, wept, and sang by turns. Maria stopped to converse with her, and her friend entered the arbour. In it sat a grey-headed and deformed man; he held a volume of Savage in his hand, which had then been but a short time published.

‘I am reading ‘The Bastard,’ by Savage,’ said he as the stranger entered, ‘he is my favorite author. His fate was mine—he describes my feelings. He had an unnatural mother—so had I. He was disowned—so was I. He slew a man, and so did I—but I my brother!’

The voice, the words, fell upon Maria's ear. She became pale, she glanced towards the arbour,—she cast an enquiring look upon the keeper.

‘Fear not Ma'am,’ he replied, ‘he is an

innocent creature. He does not rave now, —and but that there is an occasional wildness in his language, he is as well as you are. Enter and converse with him Ma'am —he is a great speaker, and to much purpose too, as visitors tell me.’

She entered the arbour. The cripple's eyes met hers,—he threw down the book—‘Maria!—Maria!’ he exclaimed,—‘this is kind!—this is kind indeed!—but do not pity me—do not pity me again. Hate me Maria—you saw me slay my brother.’

She informed him that his brother was not dead,—that he had recovered within a few weeks.

‘Not dead!’ cried the cripple, ‘thank Heaven—Ebenezer is not a murderer! But I am well now,—the fever of my brain is passed. Go, Maria, do this for me, it is all I now ask— inquire why I am here immured, and by whose authority; suffer not my reason to be buried in reason's tomb, and crushed among its wrecks. Your smile, your words of kindness, your tears of gratitude caused me to dream once,—and its resemblance is still as a speck of light, amidst the darkness of my bosom,—but these grey hairs have broken the dream!’—and Ebenezer bent his head upon his breast and sighed.

Maria and her friend left the asylum, but in a few weeks they returned, and when they again departed Ebenezer baid went with them. He was gratified with her esteem, and that of her friends. He outlived the persecution of his kindred, and the derision of the world, and in the forty-sixth year of his age he died in peace, and bequeathed his property to Maria Bradbury,—the first of the human race that had looked on him with kindness, or cheered him with a smile.

SAGACITY OF A DOG.—A remarkable instance is given in the Edinburgh Scotsman of the sagacity of a dog. At a farmhouse near Falkirk, during the late frost and snow, the fowls were all missing from their roost, and could no where be found, in the evening the dog brought into the house in his mouth a hen apparently dead, which he laid down before the fire; he then departed, and brought all the hens successively, laying them before the fire. It turned out that they had been benumbed by the frost, and in that situation had been discovered by the dog, who instantly applied the remedy. The warmth of the fire soon brought them all to life and motion.

THE TRIAL.—In Sir J. Malcolm's History of Persia, we read the following anecdote of the great Shah Abbas: ‘Abbas being one day riding with the celebrated Meer Mahomed Banker Damad on his right hand, and the equally famed Shaikh Bahauden Aumilee on his left, desired to discover if there lurked any secret envy or jealousy in the breasts of these two learned priests. Turning to Meer Mahomed Banker, whose horse was prancing and capering, he observed, ‘What a dull brute Shaikh Bahauden is riding; he cannot make the animal keep pace with us.’ The wonder is, how the horse moves at all,’ said the Moallah, ‘when we consider what a load of learning and knowledge he has upon his back.’ Abbas some time after, turned round to Shaikh Bahauden, and said to him, ‘Did you ever see such a prancing animal as that which Meer Mahomed Banker rides? Surely that is not the style for a horse who carries a grave Moallah.’ ‘Your Majesty will, I am assured,’ said the Shaikh, ‘forgive the horse, when you reflect on the just right he has to be proud of his rider.’ The monarch bent his head forward on his saddle, and returned thanks to the Almighty for the singular blessing he had bestowed on his reign, of two wise and pious men, living at a court, and yet untainted by envy and hatred.’

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND, in the village of Freilighsburg, situated in the corner, between Main and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well built house in the county; nor one, the situation of which is more PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any public business.

ALSO,

the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY and other out-buildings in Brome, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Sturtevant to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a great bargain to the purchaser.

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and

PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS, in Brome and other Eastern Townships; very cheap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post Master, at Brome.

JACOB COOK.

Brome, May 1st, 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE COOK, Esquire, of St. Armand, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Executor, and all whom the said Estate may be indebted to, present their claims to her for liquidation.

JANE COOK, } Executors.
JACOB COOK, }
RALPH TAYLOR, }

St. Armand, October 27, 1835.

Succession of the late Edward Rafferty, deceased.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being duly appointed Curator to the said succession, requests all persons having claims against the same to present them duly attested, and all who are indebted thereto, to make immediate payment.

JAMES M'CANNA.

Freilighsburg, October 13, 1835. 27—12w

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINETWORK, CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,

in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

A liberal discount allowed for Cash.
DAN B. GILBERT.
Philipsburg, June 2, 1835.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

THE subscribers having taken the Brick Shop in Stanbridge, East Village, formerly occupied by E. J. Briggs, intend manufacturing and keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

CABINET-WARE,

such as Mahogany and common Bureaus, Breakfast, Dining and Tea Tables, Common French, and High post Bedsteads, Light Stands, Toilet and Work Tables, Dressing Bureaus, &c. &c.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHAIRS,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscribers intend selling as cheap for produce as can be bought in the country, and a little cheaper for Cash.

N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry & Butternut Boards wanted in exchange for the above articles.

E. B. HUNGERFORD,

Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th, 1835 13—1f

FARMS

FOR SALE, in the Township of Dunham, a farm, containing one hundred and forty acres, being part of lot No. 12, in the 2d range. About 100 acres are under a good state of cultivation. There are on this farm a frame-dwelling house, thirty feet by forty, one-story and a half high, well finished; two large barns; sheds; and a good orchard: all in good condition.

ALSO, the west half of lot No. 4, in the 4th range, in the Township of Dunham, containing 100 acres; and about 12 acres of No. 4 in the 5th range: about 40 acres of said pieces being improved.

ALSO, forty-five acres of land, in the East parish of the Seigneurie of St. Armand, being part of lot No. 16, in the 11th range, with a small frame-house well finished, and a barn thereon; and having about twenty five acres of improved land, situated within one mile of the village of Freilighsburg.

All the above described lands are of an excellent quality, and will be sold at a cheap rate. One half of the purchase money will be required on signing the deed, the other half may remain in the purchasers hands for three or four years if desired. Indisputable titles will be given.

Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part of the above, can obtain further information, by applying to the subscriber, in the village of Freilighsburg.

OREN J. KEMP.

St. Armand, 27th April, 1835. 3



PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may load or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company.
Montreal, August 1, 1835.

BRIDGE

OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract for building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warranty for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

Office of the B. A. L. Co. }
Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835. } 16—4f.

TO SELL

OR TO LET, that large, elegant two story HOUSE, newly painted, with Stables and Sheds; lately occupied by C. C. P. Gould, as a

TAVERN STAND,

situated in the village of Henryville, and sixty acres of LAND. For further particulars enquire of Capt. HOGUE of Henryville, or JOSEPH A. GAGNON, Esq., of Montreal.
Henryville, August 10th, 1835. 19—2m.

T O T H E A F F L I C T E D !

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHOLICON

the only SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR THE PILES

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 6 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTERILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

PILLS:

An easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDREGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supercedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only!! Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Hampden, Clarenceville; Beardsley & Godnow, Henryville; W. W. Smith, Philipsburg; Dr. Oliver, Newel, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Fox, Braine; Hodge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montfort; Joseph E. Barrett, post-officer, Freilighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Freilighsburg. 4 ly

PRIZE MEDALS.

IT is hereby announced that the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of MONTREAL, has resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during this year:—

Medals offered accordingly,
1st. For the best Essay on the comparative numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of America, and on the causes, whether moral or physical, of their gradual disappearance.

2d. For the best Essay on the Cetacea of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected with Literature generally.

The conditions are:—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure, which each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,

Oct. 13, 1835. Recording Secretary.

THE LARGEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, rail roads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of Subscribers,

20,000!!

The largest variety of literature, entertainment, and news, as well as being the largest and cheapest newspaper published in the United States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed on a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of sales markets and news to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty volumes a year, and which is estimated to read weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in literary prizes, and in payment to American writers.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offered in prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American literature, of liberality believed to be unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECOMMENDATORY NOTICE.

From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz:—

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly journal published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States.—[Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer, of May 18th 1835.]

The Saturday Courier is sent in exchange to editors who will do us the favour of inserting this advertisement.